1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RV4 Koryak RV4

deer Koryak, stone lamps have gone out of use, just as among the Among the Rein- 354
Chukchee. They are replaced by found iron frying-pans without handles, 177
which are imported by Russian merchants. The Maritime Koryak relate that [172
in olden times they also made clay lamps (sa'yek, "earthen or clay lamp:" from sa, "earth or clay;" and r'ek, "lamp") such as are still used by the Chukchee and Eskimo; but among the finds made in excavating ancient underground houses, I did not come across a single clay lamp. In one house I found a lamp made of a whale-vertebra (yu'ittemr'ek, i. e., "of bone of whale lamp"). It is represented in Fig. 100.

The lamp of the Maritime Koryak serves for lighting exclusively. Wood is used for heating and cooking. The hearth has been described before.[1] Driftwood is cut in summer and autumn for use as fuel. The wood is split into thin billets 50 cm. or 75 cm. long, which catch fire quickly and do not smoke much. It is stored away on the roof of the house.[2] The fire is started twice every day, — in the morning, on rising; and in the evening, before going to bed, — at the time of the two principal meals. The morning fire also warms the house for the day, the evening fire for the night. In the middle of the day the fire is rarely started. In general, the sedentary Koryak are saving of their fuel, even in settlements where there is no lack of wood. If guests arrive during the day, a fire is made to make tea and to warm the house.

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Fig. 100 ($\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}$). Lamp made of the Vertebra of a Whale. Length, 14 cm.

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To a certain degree, the lamp of the Reindeer Koryak heats the sleeping-tent in which it burns; but food and tea are prepared on the hearth, in the outer tent.[3] I have never seen food heated over the lamp in the sleeping-tent. Tea and boiled food are served by the women in the sleeping-tent. This, more than the lamp, aids in heating the sleeping-room. Over the lamp, however, wet footwear and mittens are hung to dry; but generally the drying of wet clothes is done in front of the hearth in the outer tent, or by freezing them out of doors, beating off the ice, and then warming them by the fire.

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Properly speaking, the Koryak have no furniture whatever. The favorite position is sitting on the ground or on skins, with legs either crossed Turkish fashion or stretched out, or crouching. In the houses of the Maritime Koryak, the low thresholds which divide the sleeping-places from the middle part of the house are always used as seats; and in the outer tents of the Reindeer Koryak the sledges, which are brought in, and on which lie the bags of provisions, are utilized for this purpose.

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[1] See p. 458. [2] See p. 459. [3] See p. 450.

17:Antropova E-4 (no date) 1964 RY4 Koryak RY4

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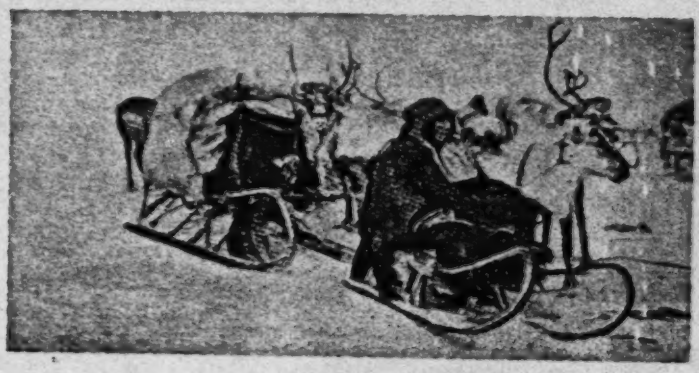

Light traveling sled and sled for transporting children.

501 boards were laid on top of the crossbars, and then the result resembled a raft.

291 Clothing

237 The Koryak dress is most similar to that of the Chukchi. All Koryaks used the skins of young reindeer for both summer and winter clothing. Other skins (dogs, foxes, wolves and wolverines) were used only to trim the upper clothing, and to make hats and mittens.

The basic clothing of men consisted of an almost knee-length fur shirt without a lengthwise opening and with wide sleeves; this was worn with fur trousers and footwear. The shirt was made with a cowl and a small breastpiece, or without a cowl, but with a wide collar, edged with a seam. A cord was pulled through the seam, drawing the shirt together at the neck. The collar was usually trimmed with dog fur; black fur was considered the most beautiful.

Travel garb was cut in the same fashion, but longer. It consisted of two separate fur shirts, of which one was worn with the fur inside, and the other, with the fur outside. It was usually made with a cowl and a small breastpiece.

[184] [199] The clothing was usually worn directly on the body; the coastal Koryaks were the only ones to wear it frequently over fabric shirts, acquired from the local Russians.

Trousers were sewn of reindeer skins. Footwear was made of suede.

Women's winter dress was a wide fur overall with sleeves. The trousers were tucked into the boots below the knee. Very often they were made of vertical strips of white and dark fur. Above the overall, the women usually wore a fur shirt. It was of the same cut as the men's shirts, but decorated with tassels and embroidery.

[531] A characteristic feature of Koryak winter dress (men's and women's), which distinguished it from the Chukchi dress, was the patterned strip at the hem—the opuvan. This was usually made of reindeer fur, but of a different color from the rest of the garment; sometimes it was decorated with mosaic designs.